

The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26 1736.

N. 208.

Some Considerations on the Peace, addressed to the Right Honourable Sir R. Walpole. By an unknown Hand.



HE Enemies of the Government have taken so much Pains to deprecate both the Peace, and the Merit of our Ministry in making the Peace, that, I think, they have given full Liberty to the Friends of the Ministry to vindicate their Honour, and shew their Conduct in its proper Light to the Nation, without Imputation of Vanity. But I must say, in Circumstances like ours, where a well-grounded Satisfaction is so universally felt, Words are Im- too faint to set off to a Nation the happy Situation of Affairs; a just Representation can no otherwise be made than by appealing to the Senes of the People. It would too, by Consequence, appear equally vain to seek, from Eloquence, what to add to the Glory of that Person, from whose Measures such Felicity is derived; since the Author of the Benefits must naturally, in the same Degree of Influence, triumph in the Affairs, as the Benefits received excite agreeable Sentiments in the Minds of the Community: Yet, Sir, tho' the Populace have, of themselves, already, with Eager- ness, anticipated those Praises which I too slowly recite, give me Leave to satisfy that honest Passion of Gratitudo more than your Honour, to place here some Acknowledgments to the Obligations we owe you, more than any Monument to your Glory. — The Rule which the Partiality, shall I call it, or Gratefulness of Mankind has, in most Cases, fixed for the Measure and Climate of heroic Virtue, is that Degree of Danger from which they themselves have by that Virtue been delivered: Hence it comes to pass, that military Achievements appear in the World with the greatest Reputation, and are reckoned, for the most Part, to carry superiority over all other Merit. But if in these Cases we weigh the Deserts of that Person, who has given so sudden and happy a Turn to our Affairs, it will be found to equal even that of the most successful Conquerors; for on one hand we had France, master of itself always formidable to the rest of Europe, at that Time strengthened by a potent Alliance, and armed with Victories and a Rapidity of Conquests; on the other hand the Emperor reduced to the lowest Neglect, while Great Britain was looked upon by some as disabled by those Debts which were the Price of her own Liberties, from protecting any longer the Liberties of Europe. But should we farther consider the Distractions of Europe during that Tempest of War which engrossed most other Countries, turned to our own private Encomium, and yet Conditions of Peace obtained without perhaps to those which could have been exacted after a most obstinate War; who can doubt the Eminence which such Wisdom bears over all military Glory whatever.

To this Conduct we owe a Saving of many Millions, which a War precipitately undertaken would have carried out of the Nation already loaded with Debts: To this Conduct, that our Hands have been employed in France, that we have supplied with Corn those Countries now wasted by War, which used themselves to supply the rest of Europe; that we have enjoyed a free Commerce to all Parts of the World, while other Powers have been constrained to take their Subjects from Work, in order to sacrifice their Lives abroad, to the wants of the Trade, and heavy Charge of the surviving Part of the Subjects: To this Conduct how many Individuals owe their Lives, the common People may particularly with Pleasure reflect. These Advantages, on our Part, were too great for Consequence, and almost every one expected a Succession of at least Dangers and Expence, when these melancholy Apprehensions were converted into Joy, occasioned by a Peace built upon a lasting Foundation; a Foundation which has secured, for many Years to come, the Balance of Power and Liberties of Europe. To view in a proper Light the Excellency of the present Peace, it will be necessary to compare the Conditions made by former Treaties to France, with those

made her by the present: I should tire the Reader's Patience to give a Catalogue of the Places, with an Estimate of their Value, heretofore at different Times added to the Dominions of France, and shall content myself with enquiring what Advantage will arise to her, considering the Means of acquiring, from the reversionary Acquisition of Lorain, which, when in the Hands of France, as is pretended, will produce half a Million a Year. By a moderate Computation the Expences of this War to France may be set at fifteen Millions Sterling; the Reversion of five hundred thousand Pounds per Annum, at twelve Years Purchase, will be, but six Millions; deduct six Millions from the Expences of the War, there remains a Loss to France of ten Millions, while the two Maritime Powers, those invincible Obstacles to her ambitious Views, have, in the mean time, been gathering Strength, an Influx never before known since the Foundation of the Grandeur of that Monarchy. But should we make farther Observations, should we enter into a Disquisition of the Number of Lives sacrificed in Italy and on the Rhine, valuing each Head at 60l. Sterling; and should we deduct from the Value of Lorain, as it is hereafter to be possessed by the French, what it is reasonable to deduct, in Consideration of the supreme Power, which, it is well known, they have long since exercised there, they will find but very little Reason, on calling up their Accounts, to be vain of this new Acquisition of Territory. If then it appears, that France, tho' victorious, has, in a great Degree, been humbled; and if the Guaranty of the Pragmatic Sanction, a Point very essential both to the Peace and Liberties of Europe, has been obtained in lieu of this Cession, inconsiderable as it is; and if these Things have been brought about, chiefly by the cautious Proceedings and Influence of the English, without one Blow struck by them; a Soul the most ambitious of Glory, the most consummate Wisdom, may find in such Actions wherewithal to rest content, may, secure of Vanity, assume a Self-satisfaction, conscious of Merit in the loud Applauses of the People.

It is, Sir, to be look'd upon as the Accumulation to your Honour, as a Tribute which the Enemies of the Administration ignorantly pay to your Praise, when they roundly assert, it was impossible, considering the Circumstances of Great Britain, that any Check could be given to the victorious Arms of France, from her Apprehensions of drawing us into the War; for the worse the Circumstances of Great Britain, the greater the Wisdom requisite, the greater your Glory in conducting its Affairs. That some Check was given to the Arms of France, from Apprehensions of some kind or other, is, I think, allowed by those, who affirm, that had the Duke of Berwick been empowered in the first Campaign to push all the Advantages, which he then had on the Rhine, before Prince Eugene was joined by the Prussians, the Danes, the Saxons, and the Hanoverians; had he been ordered to take the Elector of Bavaria by the Hand, instead of sacrificing his Time and his Life before Philipsburg; he might have overrun the whole Empire, and placed that Prince upon the Throne of Vienna, before we or the Dutch could have possibly come to his Assistance. For I suppose it will not be pretended that the French are free from the Passions of human Nature, that they have no Ambition of encroaching their Power, or extending their Dominions into Germany; that it was not to their Purpose to push these Advantages, had they been satisfied of Success. Was it then the Fear of provoking the Prussians, the Danes, the Saxons, and the Russians, which obliged France to decline so inviting an Opportunity? To have encountered the Russians, must have been the thing in the World the most to be desired by the French, since the Interposition of Germany between the Russians and the French, was the great Obstacle to their favourite Point in View, the Advancement of Stanislaus to the Throne of Poland. And every one must see the gaining over the Elector of Bavaria, and the Interest to have been formed among the Princes of Germany, by breaking thro' the Pragmatic Sanction, would have afforded some Amends for other Inconveniences, and opened a large Field of Glory to the French. To say then, there was Judgment to say, there was great Merit in taking Advantage of whatever was at that time the Restraint on France, is a Praise unworthy of your Actions. For it is natural to think, it is evident

that France dreaded the Power of that Nation, which had heretofore taught her the Dangers which attend the carrying her Arms into the Heart of Germany. For whatever is pretended, there is a Power still subsisting in this Nation, which on occasion could be exerted, tho' with more Difficulty to itself, perhaps with no less Calamity than formerly to France. And here give me Leave to observe, that the Events of Things have shewn to all, what Reason before shewed to every impartial Man, the Expediency and Necessity of adding Weight to our Negotiations abroad, by occasionally augmenting our Forces at home.

You, Sir, will not be surprised, that the same Persons who have formerly endeavoured to rob you of the Honour of that incomparable Establishment for paying off our Debts, the Sinking Fund; who deny that the French were over-awed by the vigorous Resolutions of Great Britain, and seek to lessen the Credit of their Country, should too chuse to attribute the present Accommodation of the Disturbances of Europe, to any other Cause rather than the Wisdom of our Government, and Respect due to this Nation. It is not in the Nature of Things, that the Actions of any Man, however illustrious, should be all equally Great, all Superior to Covet and Malice. To your Share, some have fallen (which have fallen to the Share of very few) so transcendently excellent, as not to admit of Misrepresentation and Abuse. In regard to these, there could nothing remain for your Enemies to do, but deny they belong to you; others they have been contented to treat with Covet and Chicane. The present Pacification, they pretend, was owing to an Accident of the Confederates quarrelling about the Division of their Booty. But if a Promise of the Milanese was the Consideration, on which the King of Sardinia entered into the Confederacy, which is generally said, and I believe is a Fact as certain as any thing laid down by the Author of the Observations on the Peace; the Politicks of that Family are so well known, that it was impossible Spain could flatter herself, that the present King would acquiesce under her unreasonable Demand of the Milanese; that he would tamely see what he had bought, with great Expence and personal Dangers, enjoyed by her; that he would abide in the Confederacy, deprived of those Benefits, which were his first Inducement for engaging in it: From which it must follow, that either Spain was satisfied of the Sufficiency of her Alliance with France, exclusive of Sardinia, (in which Case I would put the Question, why did she leave it?) or that she sought that Pretence for raising Difficulties, and withdrawing with a better Grace from a Party which could be no farther serviceable. And indeed it was agreeable to Reason, to suppose, from the Command, which it is well known the English Fleet has over both the Sicilies, that when she was got in Possession of those Countries, she would adhere to those on whom her new Acquisitions had so entire a Dependence. From this Cause arose the earnest Desire which she shewed for coming to an Agreement with the Emperor. From this Consideration, will appear the Springs of those Actions which gave Birth to the present Peace of Europe. From this, how natural it was for us to take a Handle for dividing the Confederacy, is, perhaps, more easy now to conceive, than at first to have found out. The Confederacy divided, France had that Part only to act, which has proved so beneficial to all Europe.

In short, Sir, you have been involved in all the Difficulties which your Enemies could wish, and have come off with all the Glory both to the Nation and your self, that your Friends could desire. What was by most thought the most pressing Calamity, and your greatest Misfortune, has, by your Address and Skill, been turned to your greatest Happiness and Success. For in regard to you, those celebrated Verses express the Sentiments of the whole Body of the Nation.

— Nobis cunctando restitut rem,
Ergo magis, magis, viri nunc gloria claret.

LO N D O N.

Yesterday a French Mail came, but brought no Advice more material, than that the Spanish Galleons arrived at Cadiz the 5th Instant from the West Indies very richly laden, to the Value of 12 Millions of Pieces



of Eight, of which 2 Millions are for the King, and the rest for account of the Proprietors.

We hear from Richmond in Yorkshire, that on Saturday the 21st Instant, Mr. Cuthbert Readshaw, and Mr. Joshua Ellsworth, two young Gentlemen remarkable for their Knowledge in the Affairs of that Corporation, were unanimously chose into the Number of Common-Council-Men for the said Borough.

Yesterday came Advice from Bath, that the Right Hon. the Lord William Manners, next Brother to his Grace the Duke of Rutland, and one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber to his Majesty, was Relapsed, and lay very ill.

As did the Hon. Mrs. Anne Vane at the said Place, who is not a little afflicted for the Death of her Son, whose Corpse is to be interred this Night in Westminster-Abbey.

Yesterday Morning about 5 o'Clock, a Coach and Six going to Oxford with four Gentlemen, were attacked by two Highwaymen between the End of New Bond-street and the Turnpike at Tyburn, who robbed them of their Money, &c. to a great Value.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Philip Jackson, Esq; to be a Cornet in the Third Troop of Life Guards.

Last Night Sir Thomas Saunderson Seabright, Bart. lay at the Point of Death at his House in Stretton-street.

The Parishes of St. Martins in the Fields, St. Ann's Westminster, and St. Paul's Covent Garden, have petitioned the Parliament for their Nightly Watches to be regulated, after the Manner of the Parishes of St. James's and St. George's Hanover Square.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson, Reader of St. George's Southwark, the Rev. Mr. Coney, Son of the Schoolmaster of the said Parish, and the Rev. Mr. Pardo, Rector of St. Mary Newington, are Candidates for the Lectureship of St. George's Southwark, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Heale, deceas'd.

Yesterday Morning one Watkins was committed to the Gatehouse, Westminster, by Justice Lee, for robbing of Joseph Hanes, Esq; on the Highway near Kensington Gravel Pits, of a Silver Watch, two Guineas and some Silver.

We hear, that the Post Boy, with the Oxford Mail, was not robbed, as has been inserted in several News Papers.

Some Days ago one of the most eminent Physicians in Town was exclaiming against Mr. Ward's Remedy, a noble Lord then present, told him, 'Twas an unfair Proceeding to say, that those who died after taking the Drop or Pill, were killed by it, because 'twas well known many People did not apply to him till abandoned by regular Practice, and that Mr. Ward would go with him into any Hospital, where each Person should chuse twenty, write their Names, and draw Lots, and he that cures most for a thousand Pounds. The Physician said, If he accepted such a Challenge, the World would laugh at him. The noble Lord replied, That was true, for certainly Mr. Ward would win.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 149 3-4ths. India 174 3-4ths. South Sea 95 5-8ths to 3-4ths. Old Annuity 111 7-8ths. New ditto 110 1-4th. Three per Cent. Annuity 102 1-4th. Emperor's Loan 111 3-4ths. Royal-Assurance 104 1-half. London-Assurance 13 7-8ths to 14. York Buildings 2. African 10. India Bonds 51. 18s. to 61. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 41. 17s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 51. 4s. to 5s. Premium. New Bank Circulation 61. 5s. Prem. Salt Tallies 4 to 4 3-4ths. Prem. English Copper 21. 4s. Welsh ditto 21. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 5 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 111. 1-half.

To be Sold for Ready Money,
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This Day is Published,
(Price Six-Pence)
THE CHARGE of the Right Rev. Father

in God ROBERT Lord Bishop of Norwich, to the Rev. the Clergy of his Diocese, in the primary Visitation of the same in the Year 1735. Published at the unanimous Request of the Clergy who heard it.

Printed for FLETCHER GYLES, over-against Gray's-Inn in Holborn.

Where may be had, just published,
The Alliance between Church and State: Or, the Necessity and Equity of an Established Religion, and a Test Law, demonstrated. Price 2s.

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The Subscription Price for the Eight Prints is one Guinea plain, and two Guineas beautifully coloured from the original Pictures. The Subscription will be closed the 25th of March next, after which Time the Price will be 1. 5s. plain, and 1. 10s. coloured.

A compleat Set coloured may be seen at Mr. Rysbrack's, over-against the Bagno in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields; Mr. Vander Gucht's, near the New Church, Bloomsbury; and at Mr. Hylton's, at the Golden Fan in Great George-street, Hanover-square.

N. B. There is nothing of this Sort has been yet published in the useful and entertaining Manner here proposed; what has hitherto been done being but a Part of this Work, viz. the Fish only, and they not distinguished according to their proper Seasons.

This Day is Published,

A COLLECTION of several TRACTS

of the Right Hon. EDWARD Earl of CHANDOS, Author of the History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in ENGLAND, begun in the Year 1641, viz.

I. A Discourse by way of Vindication of himself from the Charge of High Treason, brought against him by the House of Commons.

II. Reflections upon several Christian Duties, Divine and Moral, by way of Essay. 1. Of Human Nature. 2. Of Life. 3. Of Reflections upon Happiness, which we may enjoy in and from ourselves. 4. Of impudent Delight in Wickedness. 5. Of Drunkeness. 6. Of Envy. 7. Of Pride. 8. Of Anger. 9. Of Patience in Adversity. 10. Of Contempt of Death, and the best Providing for it. 11. Of Friendship. 12. Of Counsel and Conversation. 13. Of Promises. 14. Of Liberty. 15. Of Industry. 16. Of Sickness. 17. Of Repentance. 18. Of Conscience. 19. Of an Active and a Contemplative Life; and when and why the one ought to be preferred to the other. 20. Of War. 21. Of Peace. 22. Of Sacrifice.

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V. A Dialogue concerning the Want of Respect due to Age.

VI. A Dialogue concerning Education, &c.

VII. Contemplations and Reflections upon the Psalms of David. With Devotions applicable to the Troubles of the Times.

N. B. None of these Pieces were ever printed before, and the Original Manuscripts in his Lordship's Hand-writing may be seen at T. Woodward's.

Printed for T. Woodward, at the Half-Moon over-against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street; and J. Peele at Lock's Head in Amen Corner.

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The IMPARTIAL LAWYER; or, SUITOR'S GUIDE. Containing such special adjudged Cases, as immediately concern Persons employed in the Laws of England, as chief Officers, Counsellors, Justices, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Attorneys, Clerks, and Solicitors. Wherein is demonstrated what Remedy the Lawyers and lawful Officers may have against such as would defame or defraud them in their lawful Practice; as also such Relief as others may have against them, for their unjust or irregular Proceedings. With a large Preface, in Answer to several popular Objections made against our Law. Price 4s.

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5. Against the Scottes.
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9. Philip Sparrowe.
10. Upon a dead Man's Head.
11. Ware the Hawke.

With several other Poems and Epitaphs.

N. B. This Poet fell under the heavy Censure of Richard Nyke, Bishop of Norwich, his Diocesan, especially for his Scott and ill Language against the Monk and Dominican, cardinal Whalley, he was so closely pursued by his Officers, that he was obliged to take Sanctuary at Westminster, where he was kindly entertained by John Hesip the Abbot, and continued there to the Time of his Death. Erasmus, in an Epistle to King Henry VIII. styles this Poet, Britannicarum Literarum Lumen & Decus; and of the like Opinion were many of his Time, for the Generality saw, that his witty Discourses were biting, sharp and reflecting.

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